Nor Flood Nor Fire Will
Stop Us Till We've Won

Nippon Times

Down With Tyranny in
The Guise of Democracy

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IMPERIAL PLANES BOMB ENEMY BASES IN HUNAN; SHANSI DRIVES SUCCEED

Military Facilities at Changsha, Siangtan, Henyang Blasted

ALSO RAID LINGLING

Army Units Gain Great Results In Mop-Up on Beaten Enemy

Domei

CANTON, April 2.—Strategic enemy military establishments along the Siang River, in Hunan Province, including Changsha, Siangtan, and Hengyang were bombed intensively by the Japanese Air Forces yesterday morning, according to reports intercepted here today from Hengyang.

According to another information intercepted here from Chungking, Japanese warplanes early yesterday morning raided Lingling, situated in southern Hunan Province, in the Siang River Basin.

Shansi Enemy Crushed

Domei

TAIYUAN, April 2.—In a series of punitive campaigns carried out against Chungking and Communist armies infesting southern and northern sections of Shansi, the Imperial Forces during the period from March 20 to 30 scored the following war results, including war results achieved west of Hsinchiang:

Dead bodies left behind ..	354
War prisoners	110

In addition, the Imperial Forces captured 13 light machine-guns; 111 rifles; 5,675 rounds of ammunition; six automatic rifles and 239 hand grenades.

Swinging into action on the dawn of March 28, crack units of the Imperial Forces encircled and smashed about 1,000 Chungking troops the same evening in the neighborhood of Peitung approximately 15 kilometers west of Hsinchiang, southwestern Shansi Province, it was learned today.

The war results of the Imperial Forces ascertained by the morning of March 30, included 63 enemy captured and 300 enemy dead left on the battlefield.

HITLER HOLDS CONFERENCE WITH BULGARIAN SOVEREIGN

Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler met King Boris III of Bulgaria on March 31, the Reichsfuehrer's Headquarters announced on April 2, Domei reports from Berlin.

Based on the traditional friendship existing between the two nations, a long intimate conference was held. German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop also attended.

Nothing is known of the conference other than that it was of much importance and that King Boris III has already returned to Sofia. No announcement was made as to the place where the conference was held. It is believed that the meeting took place at the Fuehrer's Headquarters but due to the constant shifting of the Fuehrer's Headquarters according to the changes in the war situation, the locality is unknown.

Nothing has been announced of those who took part in the conference other than that Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop was present.

Laval Ends Paris Talks

Domei

PARIS, April 2.—The French Premier, Pierre Laval, who has been holding repeated conferences with the representatives of the German military quarters since his arrival here, left this city for Vichy this afternoon. Many members of the French Cabinet had been staying in Paris, but they returned to Vichy in order to attend an important cabinet meeting scheduled tomorrow in Vichy.

NOTICE

Today being one of the semi-annual holidays for Japanese newspapers, there will be no Morning Edition of the Nippon Times on April 5. The Evening Edition, however, will be issued as usual tomorrow.

America Panicky as Press Warns Of Air Raid Menace by Germany

Attack From Rear by New Messerschmidts Played Up as Air Experts Continue to Exhort Bombing of Japanese Terrain

The imminent possibility of air raids on the American continent by the German air forces with their new powerful long distance bombers is being played up in all the American papers beginning with the Chicago Tribune, and the people are warned to be prepared for such attacks, according to special dispatches to the Yomiuri-Hochi from Stockholm dated April 1.

One good example of the warnings issued against the impending air raids appeared in the recent issue of the American Mercury in which Henry Taylor in his article makes the following assertion:

"The distance from the Coast of Brittany in France to New York in a direct course is 5,450 kilometers. According to reliable information, the new crack German bombers can easily cover twice that distance. Major Alexander Seversky and other aerial commentators are frantically advocating the bombing of Japan Proper, and the attention of the American people is being concentrated on the far-off areas of West Pacific. However, the American people are threatened with a great and portentious danger in the rear. Depending on how the European war situation progresses, New York and Washington, heretofore thought to be absolutely safe from the threats of air attacks, must prepare themselves for frequent visits of enemy planes."

Meanwhile, London dispatches of a Swedish paper report that the British military experts are attaching considerable importance to the potentialities of the new German crack bombers, and have pointed out the possibility of the bombing of American mainland. It is also reported that Germany by her submarine warfare seeks to oppress Britain both physically and mentally, and to frustrate all preparations and movements for the formation of the second front by launching large-scale air raids on the British mainland. Fierce and intensive bombings for the purpose of disrupting trade routes, as well as the dropping of parachute troops will no doubt be undertaken by Germany to bring confusion and panic to the British people.

At this juncture when the American air forces are contemplating a raid on the Japanese mainland, the news of the possibility of an attack in the rear by German crack long distance bombers has thrown the entire American nation into a panic of fear. Judging from the various foreign reports the new type bombers are said to be Type No. 264 of the Messerschmidt Company. However, the structure and the potency of the machine is being kept strictly secret. The distance covered in one fueling is 15,000 kilometers, which means that distance from the German-occupied French territory to Washington can be covered with comparative ease.

Furthermore, the 8,000 kilometers from Tokyo to San Francisco, according to how the plane is operated, can be covered for attacks on American continent from Tokyo. Recent radio broadcasts by the German military quarters have frequently heralded the fact that German air forces are prepared to bomb the American mainland in retaliation for the bombing of Berlin by American planes. In preparation for the anticipated attacks, the American side has installed some 500 airplane detectors along the coastline and the people are trembling with fear from the probable German air raids.

CHIANG PRESS FLAYS ANGLO-U.S. POLICIES

Chungking's Dissatisfaction Over Anti-Axis Plans Loudly Voiced

Domei

CANTON, April 2.—Reflecting the attitude of Chungking officials, all Chungking papers under date of March 31 editorially opened a verbal broadside attack against Anglo-American insincerity in carrying on the war on the one hand and calling for independent action as a counter-measure on the other, according to information received here today.

The Kuomin Jih Pao, in particular, frankly admitted that inasmuch as Chungking, ever since the Casablanca Conference, had been awaiting eagerly manifestation of Anglo-American war plans as well as their political movements, the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Parliamentary speech on March 21 has proven a terrific disappointment and, at the some time, a sufficient reason for Chungking to re-examine its own attitude.

Discrepancies Noted

Pointing out that there is a discrepancy between the British Prime Minister's speech and the recent utterances of the British Foreign Minister Eden and the American Secretary of State Hull, the same journal declared that the reason for it could be found readily enough when it is noted that Churchill's speech does not represent the highest opinion of the anti-Axis Powers but is a grand expose of his incapacity. Such being the circumstances, the Kuomin Jih Pao concluded, Chungking should, while keeping one eye on Anglo-American movements, endeavor hereafter to find its own salvation through independent diplomatic policy of its own.

The Shishih Hsimpao, on its part, attacked the British Prime Minister's speech for being indefinite as regards the British policy for the prosecution

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U.S. MOVE IN INDIA VIEWED AS SELFISH

Strong Foothold Sought to Dominate Country—British Press Hit Amery

Under prominent bannerlines, the British plight in the Indian problem, which has been admitted by the British Government, was played up by the Volkischer Beobachter regarding the handling and deliberations made in the House of Commons on the Indian policy, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei on Thursday.

The German organ commented that that President Roosevelt is not interested in India's freedom, but is only selfishly maneuvering to get a palatable cut of the British wealth and capital invested in India.

The United States Government is making every effort to secure a strong foothold in India in order to pounce upon the faltering and weakened Indian government, the German paper commented.

The British press strongly flayed the address made by Leopold Amery, British Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons on Tuesday, as a significant manifestation of the indigent policy of the British Government relative to the Indian problem, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei on Thursday.

The salient points of the editorial in the News Chronicle which, in particular, adversely criticized the British secretary and demanded his immediate resignation, are, in gist, as follows:

"The initial step in surmounting the numerous barriers in the political situation of India is the immediate resignation of Leopold Amery, and the installation of somebody who really understands India to handle the Indian affairs.

"Secretary Amery peristently blames Mahatma Gandhi and the

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TOJO AND CHANG JOINTLY CONFER ON VITAL ISSUES

Leaders Hold Conversations at State Council in Hsinking—Views Are Exchanged

CLOSER TIES SEEN FORMED

Japanese Prime Minister Extends Thanks, Felicitates Manchoukuo on Growth

Domei

HSINKING, April 2.—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, this afternoon, held important conversations with Premier Chang Ching-hui at the State Council, during which a frank exchange of views took place, it was learned today.

The Japanese leader visited the State Council to express congratulations to Manchoukuo's Government leaders on the remarkable progress made by Manchoukuo since its founding and to tender his appreciation for Manchoukuo's cooperation with Japan in the prosecution of the war.

Well-informed circles here attach special significance to the meeting of the leaders of Japan and Manchoukuo for they consider their talks this afternoon will go a long way toward further cementing the inseparable relations between the two countries.

The personal conversations which Prime Minister Tojo had with President Wang Ching-wei during his recent visit to China together with his conversation with Premier Chang Ching-hui today will have an important bearing on the prosecution of the war against the United States and Britain as well as upon the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the same quarters believe.

Tojo Expresses Thanks

Profound gratitude toward Manchoukuo for the close cooperation she has offered Japan and genuine congratulation on her remarkable progress since the founding of the Empire were expressed by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, now on a visit to Manchoukuo, at a reception given by Manchoukuo Premier Chang Ching-hui on Friday evening at the Yamato Hotel in Hsinking.

Prime Minister Tojo's message was, in gist, as follows:

"The War of Greater East Asia is developing favorably as the Imperial Forces further solidify and expand their impregnable position, meanwhile smashing the enemy's fighting strength on all fronts. It is a matter for deep congratulation that at this juncture, the Axis nations are further strengthening the already close ties among them and are achieving additional war results both in the West and East. I am firmly confident of our final victory.

"Though only 10 years have elapsed since her founding, Manchoukuo has made a phenomenal progress as a modern state and I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to express my profound felicitation. I also tender deep respect to Your Excellency and others present who since the founding of Manchoukuo a decade ago, have made remarkable contributions to the country.

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Manchoukuo has offered Japan her all-out cooperation. By virtue of Manchoukuo's close collaboration, the defense of the North remains solid, on the basis of Joint Japanese-Manchoukuoan Defense. As regards material aid also, Manchoukuo is providing Japan and also China with tremendous amounts of important materials. I hereby tender my most profound gratitude to the Government and people of Manchoukuo.

"Having seen with my own eyes how earnestly the whole of Manchoukuo is cooperating with Japan for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, I have rendered my sense of gratitude and at the same time, have been further convinced of further progress in administration as well as in the epochal increase of Manchoukuo productivity."

Premier Chang Responds

Prime Minister Tojo was responded to by Manchoukuo Premier Chang Ching-hui, who declared that the 43,000,000 people of Manchoukuo are ready to go through any contingencies to crush the arch-enemies of the East Asiatic peoples, America and

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47 ENEMY SHOT DOWN BY NAVY AIR FIGHTERS IN BIG SOLOMONS CLASH

Japan's Position Is Impregnable, States British Ex-Envoy to Tokyo

Sir Robert Clive States Anti-Axis Forces Will Never Retake Lost Regions in Sphere for Japan Will Grow Stronger With Time

It has been proven, by the enemy's persistent attempt at counter-offensives, that Japan's inner-line position in the North and South Pacific and on the Continent is unshakable. Also, regarding the European War situation, "the maintenance of a feeling of absolute safety on the Eastern Front," as stated by Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler, has been brought about by the end of the Soviet forces' winter offensive. Although there are some disturbances on the Tunisian Front, the "fortification of Europe" is in a concrete stage and it is being proved that a second front in Europe, as threatened by America and Britain, is, in the present stage at least, completely impossible. Thus states a Stockholm report to the Yomiuri-Hochi of March 29, which in substance follows:

This absolutely solid position of the Axis in the East and in the West has caused the anti-Axis nations to view the future of 1943, Roosevelt's "offensive year, with grave misgivings and fear. This has forced the anti-Axis nations to change over to a large-scale political offensive, which features a frothy, fantastic "post-war world plan," based on Wilson's 14-point plan for a post-war world, designed toward the end of the last World War.

Realistic Stand Wanted

The outstanding trend in recent anti-Axis public opinion is the one which asks: "Will it really be possible to blast the strategic position already secured by Japan and Germany? Also in discussing the future of the world war, serious reconsideration of the optimistic attitude of the anti-Axis camp, which is based on astronomical figures of production, is being demanded, especially in the case of Roosevelt and his followers.

Representative of that trend is the article by the American commentator Elliot Janeway entitled, "Japan's strategic position in the Pacific", which appeared recently in the magazine Asia, and the outlook of the war centered around Japan written by Sir Robert Clive, former British Ambassador to Japan, in the British magazine The Fortnightly.

The following is Clive's article:

"British Premier Churchill and the strategists in the White House seem to think that Japan will be beaten easily once Germany and Italy are defeated. Such a hope forgets one important fact. That is that Japan is the anti-Axis nations' most troublesome and feared enemy. To explain this let me propose a few problems and offer their answers.

"1. Will we really be able to conquer Japan?"

"It is becoming clearer with the passage of time, that to conquer Japan, is extremely difficult because the Japanese Forces' position, both strategically and in point of resources, has become too strong to enable us to drive them out of Burma, New Guinea and the islands in that area. It can be said that their position is impregnable.

"Then can the loss of Japanese morale, an internal breakdown, be hoped for? This cannot be expect-

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GENERAL LIU YU-FEN DIES FROM ILLNESS

Nanking's Chief of General Staff Passes Away in Peking Hospital

Domei

PEKING, April 2.—General Liu Yu-fen, Chairman of the Military Council for the National Government of China, and concurrently Chief of the General Staff, died at the German Hospital here today after a prolonged illness.

The late General Liu was a native of Hopeh Province, and was 56 years old.

After graduating from the Paoting Military School, he joined the Army of General Feng Yu-hsiang and distinguished himself as an able military officer.

Later, the late General was appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the 7th Army Corps of the National Revolutionary Army.

He was then appointed Chairman of the Kansu Provincial Government, and since then he had been fervently engaged in the anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement.

Upon the retirement of General Feng Yu-hsiang from active military life in 1930, the late General Liu also resigned his post. However, upon the establishment of the National Government at Nanking, he promptly joined the National Government under President Wang Ching-wei.

Later he was appointed Chairman of the Military Council and concurrently Chief of the General Staff of the National Government of China.

Ever since his appointment he had done his utmost for the strengthening of the Army of the Chinese National Government and for the perfection of the military education system in spite of his recent poor health.

His illness becoming serious, he had been finally taken to the German Hospital on March 24.

AXIS SEEN SUPREME ON ALL WAR FRONTS

Soviet Push Crushed in Lake Ladoga Area—10 Planes Downed in Tunisia

The recent war situations on the Eastern and Tunisian fronts were disclosed by the Fuehrer's Headquarters at noon, Friday, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei.

The Reich War bulletin follows:

(A) Eastern Front

(a) The Red forces launched several offensives against German defense lines in the sector south of Lake Ladoga, but were heavily repulsed by the solid defenses of the German forces.

Outside of the above mentioned operations, only minor and localized skirmishes were staged along the entire front.

(b) A grand total of 1,267 planes was lost by the Red forces during March. Of the aforementioned losses, 1,028 planes were lost in aerial combats, while 143 were shot down by anti-aircraft fire, and the remaining number by land forces.

(B) Tunisian Front

(a) The anti-Axis forces launched offensives at several points in the central and southern war zones but were repulsed by the Axis troops.

(b) The Luftwaffe shot down 10 enemy warplanes in aerial encounters staged over Tunisia and Crete Island.

(c) Anti-Axis warplanes carried out a daytime attack on the occupied territories in the western sector, but fled after four planes had been downed in aerial combat and by anti-aircraft fire.

Yoshizawa Returning to Post

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, who has been here since March 25 will return to his post on April 5, it was learned Friday. It is recalled that Mr. Yoshizawa arrived in Tokyo after inspecting prevailing conditions in Nanking and Shanghai.

Imperial Headquarters Announces Impressive Victory Won by Japanese Sea Eagles Near Russell Island on April 1

U.S. PLANES ARE MET AND ANNIHILATED

Continuing their determined struggle in the Southwest Pacific, Air Units of the Imperial Japanese Navy again scored a decisive victory on April 1 by contacting a group of enemy fighter planes and shooting down 47 of their opponents in a fierce air duel according to an Imperial Headquarters announcement issued at 2 p.m. Saturday. The announcement follows in full:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS,—2 p.m., April 3.—Imperial Naval Air Units advanced to the Russell Island area of the Solomon Islands on April 1 and contacting a group of enemy fighter planes, shot down 47 of them. Losses sustained by our side were nine aircraft, either self-blasted or those which have not yet returned.

Still Hiding Losses

Clinging to its policy of concealing facts in its losing battle on the Pacific, the American Government continues to announce only a part of the losses suffered by its forces. In such a manner the American War Department issued the following communique on Friday, according to an April 2 Domei report from Buenos Aires:

"In engagements with Japanese Air Units during the three months of January, February and March, 1943, the American Army Air Corps lost a total of 54 planes. The figure includes those which are unaccounted for."

Air Loss Admitted

The losses of four anti-Axis warplanes in an aerial combat with the Imperial Air Forces stationed on the Indo-Burmese border were admitted by the anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific on Thursday, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei, in relaying a telegram from New Delhi.

Enemy Airfields Blasted

Powerful squadrons of the Imperial Air Forces bombed the airfields near Cox's Bazar, in southeastern Bengal Province, on Wednesday, and dealt heavy losses to anti-Axis warplanes in a furious aerial encounter, it was announced on the same day by the Headquarters of the British Expeditionary Forces in India, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei which relayed a telegram from New Delhi.

Three Planes Unreturned

Three British planes have failed to return from the bombing raid made on positions of the Japanese Forces in Mandalay on Wednesday, it was revealed by the bulletin issued by the Headquarters of the British Expeditionary Forces in India, according to a Lisbon report to Domei from New Delhi on Thursday.

6 Planes Shot Down By Imperial Airmen In Guadalcanal Raid

Powerful Japanese Naval Air Units attacked enemy bases on Guadalcanal Island on Thursday, and in air combat with American naval planes over the northwestern part of the island shot down 6 American planes, the American Navy Department announced on Friday, according to an April 2 report to Domei from Buenos Aires, quoting a wire from Washington. It was also announced that two of the American pilots were saved.

FEATS OF AIR FORCE IN BATAAN RECALLED

Continuous Day and Night Attacks Led to Surrender Of Stronghold

The smashing Japanese aerial campaign against the American forces in Bataan Peninsula one year ago which led to the surrender of the enemy commander Major-General Edward Portell King, Jr., was described on the eve of the historic final Bataan general offensive Friday by Commander Komataro Hoshi, leader of the unit which took part in the campaign.

Modestly declaring, "It was all due to the sacrifice and patriotism of my subordinates," the commander, who is now engaged in the training of young aviators at a certain base, gave the following account:

"It was on January 8 of last year when I joined the campaign in the Bataan sector. At that time, the American air force had been so badly smashed in the earlier engagements that it numbered no more than 10 planes, I should surmise.

"These planes furthermore, were hidden in the jungles around the Limay, Cabaaben, and Mariveles airfields appearing only on intermittent guerilla excursions. However with the shooting down of four enemy craft on February 9, the enemy air force completely disappeared from this sector.

Difficulties Encountered

"The first general offensive on Bataan was started on January 9, an offensive of indescribable hardships for us of the air force because of the fact that the enemy positions were hidden in deep jungles. Our scouting planes had to defy fierce enemy ground fire in order to approach these positions at very low altitude.

"We also experienced difficulties in locating our advance troops who were also hidden by the jungles, and when we located them, we had to be very careful in dropping food supplies and ammunition to them, for fear of revealing the positions of our troops to the enemy.

"Especially in the case of the unit which penetrated deeply into enemy lines on the western coast and lost all contact with the headquarters, this hardship was highly accentuated.

"But all our hardships were not in vain, for when the second general offensive began on April 3 we had a very detailed sheet of aerial photographs to guide our operations. All the enemy positions, in fact, were known to us.

"The enemy's artillery batteries were a little puzzling at the beginning, for they were placed on wheels and constantly moving. Therefore, when our bombers went out for them after gaining information from scouters, they could not be found. Only when our bombers themselves undertook scouting operations were we able to smash them.

"In the offensive against Mariveles fortress, we were greatly aided by the reinforcements we received in March. Our offensive began on March 24 when heavy and light

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NORTH CHINA TO ESTABLISH NEW ANTI-COMMUNIST BODY

Domei

PEKING, April 2.—The North China Political Affairs Commission will organize in the near future a North China Communist Extermination Committee for the purpose of carrying out more effectively anti-Communist policies in North China, it was announced today by the Commission's Information Bureau.

Chu Shen, Chief of the North China Political Affairs Commission, will hold concurrently the post of chairman of the new committee. Under the new committee, local committees will be organized in various parts of North China with similar aims.

The announcement also revealed that a decision has been reached to amalgamate the former anti-communist committee and the Peace and Order Strengthening Movement Headquarters into the new committee.

ASIA MEDICAL MEET SCHEDULED IN TOKYO

90 Delegates From Nations in Sphere to Attend Parley From April 17

The second session of the Greater East Asia Medical Conference will open in Tokyo for two days beginning April 17, with the participation of 90 delegates from East Asiatic countries as well as leaders of Japan's medical world, reports Domei.

Foreign delegates to the parley include 44 from China, 14 from Mengchiang, 24 from Manchoukuo, three from French Indo-China and five from Thailand.

This is the first time that Thailand and French Indo-China have sent their representatives to these parleys.

One of the highlights at the forthcoming conference will be a special lecture by Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, who received the doctorate of medicine from Imperial University of Tokyo. His talk will be entitled "Health and Physical Training."

Dr. Galliard, President of Hanoi University and Dean of the Medical Department of the same university, Dr. Rivoalen and Dr. Vungocanh both professors of Hanoi University, who will represent French Indo-China at the conference, as well as delegates from Thailand will speak at the parley, it is understood.

Following the two-day session to be held in the auditorium of Tokyo Imperial University on April 17 and 18, the delegates will make consolation visits to local army hospitals and inspect the Army Medical School on April 19.

On the following day, the delegates will make an excursion to Nikko, while on April 21, they will make a sightseeing tour of Tokyo.

Between April 22 and 30, the delegates will be invited to visit Hakone, Nagoya, Ise, Nara, Kyoto, Osaka, Miyajima and other places of note.

Japan Is Impregnable Avers Ex-Envoy Clive

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ed. Since the days of the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars, Japan has shown that its fighting spirit and internal unity are without equal in the world. It must be regarded that with the beginning of this war Japan's fighting spirit and internal unity have grown much stronger.

Showed Colonial Ability

"Then, can we hope that the native inhabitants of the vast occupied areas in the Southern Regions will show an inclination of non-cooperation toward Japan? This, too, is impossible. Since the occupation of these areas the Japanese have shown a colonial ability to an extent which we have been unable to foresee. It is to be noted that our colonial management has brought about a reaction in the native inhabitants making them cooperate with the Japanese.

"Next comes the question of an ocean blockade. However, this, too, has been proven to be completely impossible. The Japanese Forces defending the Solomons and New Guinea will probably not retreat an inch. The prospect of impossibility of a Japanese surrender is a matter which we do not regard with joy. If one recalls that Japan's success is the price paid for the long years of British unconcern over colonial defense then one cannot denounce the writer's viewpoint. America and Britain must not have a mistaken optimism or a feeling of safety in matters concerning Japan.

"2. Will we be able to blast Japan's strategic position in the Pacific?

"The bloody six months of fighting on Guadalcanal caused President Roosevelt to bewail Japan's unshakeable position in the southwestern Pacific, and the Japanese Forces still maintain much elasticity in their operations. Even if the Japanese Forces do not begin operations which are more active than at present the constant menace to Australia and the threat to cut off contact between America and Australia always add to Japan's strategic position in the Pacific. Even supposing that Japan may in the future withdraw from the Solomons and New Guinea, for America to retake the East Indies is almost fantastic. Japan's position in the southwestern Pacific is tempered to that degree. To defeat this position of steel must be considered tremendously difficult at the present.

India Menace Probed

"3. Do the Japanese Forces menace our stand in India?

"There can be no answer to this at present. However, we can consider General Archibald Wavell's hopes to retake the Burma Route and drive the Japanese Forces out of Burma. Is that possible? From the viewpoint that the retaking of the Burma Route is difficult, it is a fact that Japan does threaten India at the same time that it does Australia. Those who believe that the Japanese do not possess the power to advance into India must recognize this threat until Burma is actually retaken.

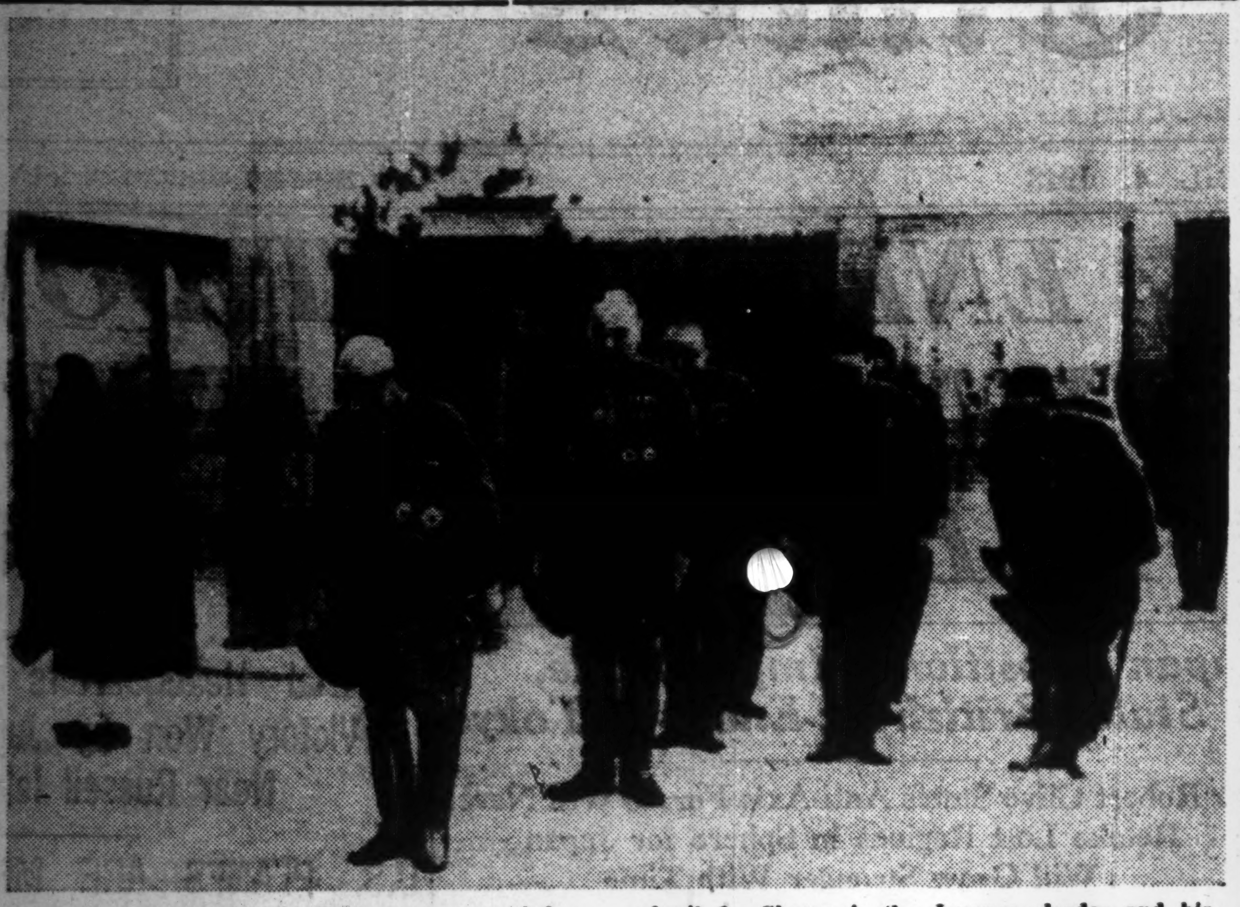
"4. Will Chungking bow to Japan?

"It is needless to say that for the anti-Axis side Chungking's resistance is the only key and hope in the Pacific War. What is important is whether or not Chungking's resistance will militarily be able to show enough power to shoulder a part of the responsibility of Pacific war, and whether the people will continue forever to be sympathetic to Chungking's resistance.

"5. The relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

"The present relations between Japan and the Soviet Union are based on the neutrality pact signed in April, 1941. This is effective until 1946. At the present both nations benefit from the pact and understand clearly that it is for their mutual good to adhere to it. It must be regarded that the more Premier Josef Stalin's importance in the world war increases, the less effective will America's efforts to move Premier Stalin be."

Honors Martyrs of Manchoukuo



Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, now on an informal visit to Manchoukuo, paid homage at the State Foundation Martyr's Shrine in Hsinking on April 2. Shown is the Japanese leader and his suite with bowed heads within the sacred precincts. (Telephoto from Hsinking)

SUPERHUMAN EXPLOITS BARED OF ARMY UNIT IN GUADALCANAL

(Continued From Yesterday

Through the darkness could be seen clearly the line where the white beach met the sea, and dimly the outline of an enemy soldier, probably a sentry. "Niwa," whispered Sergeant Kainuma, "it will be dangerous to go on land. Let's slip into the water." So saying Sergeant Kainuma pushed Niwa onto the ground and, holding a gleaming dagger in his right hand, crawled toward the enemy sentry. With a dagger in his hand Sergeant Kainuma was sure to make a hundred hits in as many attempts. On this occasion he had more confidence in his dagger than in his rifle.

With a quiet but death-filled rush of breath Sergeant Kainuma's dagged flashed like lightning. "Ugh. . ." uttering a gasp like a frog being squashed the black shadow collapsed onto the beach.

"Niwa, let's slip into the sea," said Sergeant Kainuma. The two waded into the water and began to swim westward. After a while they came out and, still soaking wet, felt their way to a road and looked for a place to rest. Then suddenly they found that they had blundered into an enemy artillery position. Enemy sentries were leisurely on guard.

"Hell, we're in an enemy position." They would be discovered if they were not careful. And if they were discovered and captured the bloodthirsty enemy would be sure to torture them to death. Sergeant Kainuma recalled the Unit Commander's words that "there is life in death" and decided to surprise the enemy and kill him. Again the gleaming dagger flashed in his right hand.

Unaware of Danger

"Niwa. Don't lose sight of me. There's a jungle ahead," he said softly to his comrade, and flat on the ground crawling like a lizard he waited for the sentry to approach. Without knowing that such a dangerous character lay in wait for him, the enemy gazed at the stars for a while and then slowly walked toward the hidden sergeant.

The dagger flashed. With a moan the American lurched to the ground. Just as he fell the American pulled the trigger of his gun and the shot skimmed by Sergeant Kainuma's shoulder into Niwa's left thigh.

"Niwa! have you been hit?" Sergeant Kainuma cried. He lifted Niwa lightly onto his shoulder and ran into the jungle on the left. Behind him he heard the sound of running feet and confused shouts.

"Niwa! Buck up! This isn't much of a wound!" Sergeant Kainuma tried to encourage Niwa, and in a jungle depression gave his wound first aid treatment. Because the bullet had been shot at close quarters the wound where the bullet had entered the flesh was not large, but at the spot where it had come out, the flesh was mangled and torn. It was dark and Sergeant Kainuma could not see but thick blood was apparently oozing through Niwa's trousers onto Sergeant Kainuma's' hands. Niwa seemed to be grinding his teeth trying to bear the excruciating pain and Sergeant Kainuma could hear Niwa grinding his teeth.

As dawn approached Sergeant Kainuma carried the ashen-faced Niwa through the jungle. But, as the region was dotted with enemy positions he kept going around in circles. Niwa, on Sergeant Kainuma's back pleaded time and time again for the Sergeant to leave him and go ahead and carry out his mission. Each time the sergeant would say angrily, "Don't be a damned fool."

Sobbing silently in gratitude for the sergeant's true love for a comrade Niwa bore the pain and allowed his strengthless body to be carried on. Two days passed . . . three days . . . still they could not make their way out of the jungle. At night Sergeant Kainuma would creep into an enemy position and seize bread, milk and canned goods. He would share these with Niwa.

Niwa Contemplates Death

Niwa's wound had begun to fester and he was visibly weaker. "Squad leader," said Niwa one day. "What," said the sergeant. "I want a drink of water," "Water? All right. I'll get some," answered the sergeant. He took up an empty can and walked through the tall grass toward a brook. Niwa pressed his hands together in an attitude of prayer toward the disappearing sergeant and said in his heart, "My squad leader. I am extremely sorry to have caused you so much trouble. Your mission is one of great importance. I know full well that it is because of me that you cannot work as well as you wish. My squad leader, I thank you for all your kindness, and pray that you will be able to fulfill your mission as early as possible." With that he unsheathed the dagger he always carried with him, and looking intently at the blade felt his jugular vein with his left hand.

He was then struck with the thought that it was not doing the right thing if he wanted to repay the sergeant's kindness and hot tears oozed from his eyes. But he must not let that deter him, he thought. Then, Niwa sat on the ground facing his native land, and shouting Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor drove his dagger into his neck.

In a few minutes Sergeant Kainuma returned. "Niwa, I've got some water for you," he said, and then seeing what had happened he shouted, "Niwa! You fool, you damned fool." He held Niwa's dead body and cursed his dead comrade. "You are the biggest fool in the world."

Sergeant Kainuma looked around for a stick and dug a grave for Niwa. Niwa's true love for his comrade, in which he sacrificed himself so that his comrade could carry out his mission, worked up an overwhelming emotion in the sergeant. It was like sticking a knife into his heart and twisting it around. "I'll get revenge for you Niwa. Watch what I'll do to those damned Yankees," sobbed the sergeant and he gripped his dagger. His eyes burned with a glowing lust for revenge and his blood seemed to be boiling within him.

With nightfall the sergeant crept into the enemy's position. Each time he saw a sentry standing in the darkness he would flatten himself against the earth like a lizard, and crawling up to the enemy soldier silently and swiftly he would stab him. The sergeant's technique with the dagger was such that his victims would slouch to the ground dead without a sound.

Kainuma Gets Revenge

Sergeant Kainuma stabbed each enemy soldier he met on his rounds, and each time he killed another American he would silently say: "Did you see that Niwa?" He went through innumerable sentry lines. He would walk slowly through and no one would challenge him. Whenever he was challenged he would walk up slowly and calmly to the sentry and when he was almost face to face with him pounce on him and use his dagger. In 11 days since the time he left his Unit the sergeant stabbed to death 16 Americans.

At about 3 p.m. on February 3 he finally reached Tasawalong. There the Yano Unit was face to face with the enemy, and bearing everything well despite furious enemy assaults. But the main body of the unit to which Sergeant Kainuma belonged had already moved to Esperance. Sergeant Kainuma felt as though all was in vain. He wondered what had happened to Takagi and Kato. He went to the headquarters of the Yano Unit and asked for food but the Yano Unit, too, was staving off starvation by eating tree roots and grass.

So the sergeant went back the way he had come and went once again into the midst of the enemy. He crept into an American tent. There, eight enemy soldiers were sound asleep, snoring loudly. He crept up to the American sleeping closest to him and stabbed him in the belly. The American uttered a gurgling sound and died. No one heard the sound.. Sergeant Kainuma then wondered if he could kill the rest without a sound. He decided to stab them through the mouth. In this way he did away with all seven of the others, and taking the contents of all their knapsacks returned to his comrades. By stabbing to death a total of 24 enemy soldiers, sergeant Kainuma felt his ire somewhat satisfied. The noise of enemy gunfire in the early dawn sounded foolish to his ears.

Superior Privates Takagi and Kato, after they had separated from Sergeant Kainuma and Lance Corporal Niwa, went into the jungle. But because of the pitch dark they could not find their way. "Hey Kato," said Takagi, "let's walk by the sea." They hid in the jungle during the day and with nightfall boldly walked five meters away from the enemy's auto road. Then they hacked their way through the roadless jungle and arrived at Tasawalong on February 4, just one day later than Sergeant Kainuma.

By the action of these death-defying messengers the Inagaki Unit's courageous deeds were reported to the main body.

"Know that there is life in death." It goes without saying that this philosophic teaching of Unit Commander Inagaki served as a guide for Sergeant Kainuma and Superior Privates Takagi and Kato.

Carrying on the spirits of Unit Commander Inagaki and their comrades the three men are silently fulfilling their duties at the present.

(The End)

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TOKYO TEAM LOSES OPENER TO HANSHIN

Inui Clinches Game for Osaka Nine With Mighty Homer—Seitetsu Defeats Asahi

Under gloomy skies and in a chilly atmosphere, the visiting Hanshin nine ruined the Tokyo Kyojin's debut Sunday, taking the opening day tilt, 2 to 1 before a large crowd of professional league ball fans at the Korakuen Stadium. In the curtain-raiser of the twinbill, Seitetsu Shutout the Asahi nine, 1 to 0.

Second basemen Inui, by a mighty homerun in the fourth inning, clinched the ball game for Hanshin's pitcher Hachiro Miwa and brought defeat to Hiroshi Suda who limited the visitors to but four hits.

Despite their defeat, however, the Kyojin boys staged enough of an uprising in the seventh to bring pitcher Misono to Miwa's rescue. They had runners on third and first, with Suda on first representing the winning run, when leftfielder Noboru Aoda grounded into a fast double play to retire the Kyojin with one run.

Rightfielder Kaneda and third baseman Hamaki bounced successive hits in the very first inning to send Hanshin into a one-run lead. After one away, Kaneda lined a double to right center field and scored as Hamaki laced a hit to center.

No more scoring took place till Inui's ponderous homerun in the fourth. With two down and the bases clear, pitcher Suda grooved one down the middle and Inui sent the ball sailing into the bleachers in left centerfield.

Catcher Nakamura's double in the sixth-inning with a mate on second, enabled Seitetsu to defeat Asahi 1 to 0.

Pitcher Noguchi won his first victory by holding the Asahi batsmen to a pair of safeties, while Noguchi's mates reached Hayashi for five blows.

The scores:

		Run	Hit	Error
Asahi	000 000 000	—0	2	0
Seitetsu ...	000 001 00A	—1	5	0

Batteries: Hayashi and Ishida.
Noguchi and Nakamura.

		Run	Hit	Error
Hanshin ..	100 100 000	—2	4	2
Kyojin	000 000 100	—1	7	0

Batteries: Miwa, Misono and Tanaka.
Suda and Tada.

EDUCATORS TO OBSERVE INSPECTION ANNIVERSARY

Imperial Favor Granted to School Teachers on April 3, 1934

The tenth anniversary of the Imperial inspection of educators will be solemnly observed on Friday with due ceremonies by the school teachers' associations throughout Japan according to Domei.

It is recalled that on April 3, 1934, representatives of the 100,000 school teachers of Japan had the honor of receiving Imperial inspection, in the outer garden of the Imperial Palace. Greatly moved by the Imperial favor, the educators had vowed to do their utmost for the cause of national education.

In Tokyo, the representatives of the school teachers will meet at the Kyoritsu Auditorium, Kanda-ku, at 10 a.m. today to observe the occasion. They will listen to an anniversary lecture by Kinichi Takabe, former chief of the Bureau of Ordinary School Education of the Education Ministry.

Feats of Air Force In Bataan Recalled

(Continued from Page 1)

bombers started pounding at Corregidor in non-stop regularity.

Corregidor Blasted First

"Our plan was to silence Corregidor first before shifting to Mariveles. That non-stop bombardment was fierce, and several conflagrations which broke out covered the whole island with smoke while the sound of the explosions, we were told, could be heard as far as Manila.

"Then we shifted our attack to Mariveles where the position of the enemy's headquarters had been scouted out by our reconnaissance planes. These we smashed first and then turned to the American positions which were in the rear of the Filipino positions, probably so that they could keep the latter from retreating.

"Day and night we pounded away at the enemy from March 31 to April 3, the day of the general land offensive. On that day, light bombers in endless formations dive-bombed the enemy's advance lines while the heavy bombers rained bombs upon the enemy's artillery emplacements on Mount Samat.

"Then began a hot aerial chase after the fleeing enemy which continued night and day. The enemy's advance units began a general retreat from April 6 and by the 8th had begun pouring into Mariveles

"On this latter day we had pushed our chase further and succeeded in smashing the Limay bridge in front of the retreating enemy and also smashed 60 enemy trucks fully laden with troops.

"This action and the swift Japanese advance on land finally convinced the enemy commander, Major-General Edward Portell King Jr., that it was advisable to surrender with his troops on April 9.

"I repeat, this was all due to the patriotism of my subordinates who were only too glad to give their lives up for His Majesty the Emperor."

The bravery of Commander Hoshi and his air unit was commended by the supreme commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines and subsequently brought to the knowledge of the Throne.

U.S. Move in India Viewed as Selfish

(Continued from Page 1)

Indian National Congress for India's plight, but 'unfortunately' nobody is taking heed.

"It is the British Government that should be responsible for the peace and posterity of India, and not Mahatma Gandhi. The immediate problem is not to attack Gandhi with unnecessary squabbles, but to open a new and bright future for India.

"The Indian political circles are fed up with the stubborness of Amery, who refuses to lend ear to any sort of mediation measure which may be presented for his consideration. The Indian authorities have abandoned all hope of reaching a reconciliation with the bullish British diplomat.

"The solution of the delicate Indian problem cannot be expected with the British attitude of not yielding to either friend or foe."

ITALIANS SINK 187,000 TONS

Anti-Axis Losses for March Huge in Mediterranean

Italian Forces sank 187,000 tons of anti-Axis shipping during the month of March, according to an announcement made by the Italian High Command reaching Domei from Rome on March 2.

Of the amount sunk, 49,000 tons were claimed by Italian submarines in the Atlantic, and the remaining 138,000 tons were sent to the bottom of the Mediterranean by Italian aircraft and submarines.

It was also revealed at the same time that during the past six months, Italian warships and aircraft sank 21 anti-Axis submarines and seriously damagel 15 more in the Mediterranean.

EDEN LEAVES FOR HOME

Expected to Gather Anti-Axis Officials Upon Arrival

Concluding his brief sojourn in Ottawa on Friday, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden immediately left the Canadian capital for London by air, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei which relayed a wire from Ottawa.

Eden will report on his visit to the United States and Canada to the Lower House of the British parliament, and it is believed that upon his arrival in London he will summon the foreign ministers of the anti-Axis refugee governments in London to hear his speech, the dispatch added.

Tojo and Chang Jointly Confer

(Continued from Page 1)

Britain, by offering full cooperation to Japan.

"In greeting the 12th year since the founding of our country," stated Premier Chang, "we see Manchoukuo's construction in remarkable progress and its production in full swing. All this is due to the consistent help which Japan has extended our country since its birth and we express our deep gratitude toward her.

"At this juncture when the fate of all the East Asiatic peoples is to be decided, Manchoukuo has renewed her resolve to return Japan's help. The entire people of this country, fully resolved to share the same fate with Japan, are bent on increasing production and fighting strength to attain final victory."

Chiang Press Flays Anglo-U.S. Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

of war in either of the theaters of Europe or East Asia.

Deeds Not Words

Pointing out that the British attitude has been conspicuously inconsistent with its declaration made at the outset of the war in both Europe and East Asia, the same journal stated that Churchill's speech, lacking clarity on the point as it is, leaves Chungking with no alternative but to question whether the British possess any definite policy or not.

The Shishih Hsinpao concluded by saying that what Chungking requires urgently is not empty words but rapid execution of a definite program.

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PIANO RECITAL
Ruriko Tominaga
Monday, April 12, at 7 p.m.
Nihon Seinen Kan
Program
1. Mozart: Rondo A moll
2. Beethoven: Sonate Op. 101. A dur
3. Schumann: Symphonische Etueden Op. 13
4. Brahms: Intermezzo Op. 117. Nr. 1
Capriccio Op. 76. Nr. 2
Intermezzo Op. 118. Nr. 6
Rhapsodie Op. 19. Nr. 4
Admission: ¥3.20, ¥1.60 (Incl. Tax)
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE, MUSIC STORES and NIHON SEINENKAN.

The 6th TOKYO HOME CONCERT
Sat., April 10, at 6:30 p.m.
at Sangyo Kaikan
Program
1. Soprano Solo: Chieko Okuda
Piano Accomp.: YUKIKO MURASE
a. K. Komatsu: Ibara-no-mi
b. M. Uganji: Ano-koro
c. K. Yamada: Marusha no-Uta
d. K. Yamada: Hakone Hachiri
2. Piano Solo: Miyuki Kawamura
a. Bach: Prelude und Fuge
b. Chopin: Mazurka Op. 35
c. Moszkowski. Valse d'amour
3. Baritone Solo: Yoichiro Amakata
Piano Accomp.: YUKIKO MURASE
a. Martini: Plaisir d'amour
b. Schubert: Der Wanderer
c. Tosti: Ideale
d. Pergolesi: Nina
e. Mario: Santa Lucia Luntana
f. K. Yamada: "Higan-bana"
4. Piano Solo: Michiko Hirata
a. Bach: Toccata und Fuge
b. Paganini: La Campanella
5. Violin Solo: Taeko Yamanouchi
Piano Accomp.: MUTSUKO TAKAHASHI
a. Mozart: Concerto No. 4
6. Soprano Solo: Chieko Okuda
Piano Accomp.: YUKIKO MURASE
a. Aria from "La Traviata"
1. Brindisi
2. Ah Fors' e lui
Admission: [illegible] (Incl. Tax)
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE MUSIC STORES.

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
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Music Notes

"La Boheme," opera by Puccini, is being staged at the Tokyo Gekijo as a special performance by the Fujiwara Opera Company, from 1:30 and 6 p.m., today (Sunday, April 4), and from 6 p.m., Monday, April 5. The performance is directed by Professor Manfred Gurlitt with the Greater East Asia Symphony Orchestra. The leading roles are cast with Yoshie Fujiwara as Rodolfo, Miss Takako Mikami and Miss Kiyoko Otani alternating as Mimi, Miss Futaba Takayanagi and Miss Mamiko Sugiura alternating as Musetta, and Takeshi Tameta Hidekichi Hibino, Tsurutoshi Hayashi, and Goro Murao in the other parts.

Opera selections from Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoore," Leoncavallo's "Pagliazzi," Bizet's "Carmen," Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," and Gluck's "Orpheus and Eurydice," will be given under the artistic supervision of Madam Tamaki Miura in a concert by the Shinsei Chorus conducted by Miss Yoshiko Ito, at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6 p.m., today (Sunday, April 4). Among the vocal soloists are Miss Kuniko Ashiwara, mezzo-soprano, and Miss Misao Suga, soprano. Piano accompaniments will be played by Jiro Akamatsu. The operatic program will be preceded by the singing of songs of the War of Greater East Asia and other national songs.

The second subscription dance recital by Mr. and Mrs. Nobutoshi Tsuda, who were both graduated from Max Terpis' school of modern stage dancing in Germany, will be held at the Nihon Seinenkan from 7 p.m. today (Sunday, April 4).

Miss Hisako Tsuji, violin, and the Nippon String Quartet (formerly called the Matsumoto String Quartet) will be presented in a recital at the Tokyo Gekijo from 7 p.m., Tuesday, April 6. The violinist will be heard in Bach's Partita No. 2, and selections by Albeniz, Novacek, Kazuko Kano, and Wieniawski. The quartet will play Schubert's "Death and the Maiden", and Haydn's "Emperor" Variations.

A piano recital by Urimaru Nobechi will be held at the Tokyo Gekijo from 7 p.m., Wednesday, April 7, with a program featuring a prelude by Cesar Franck, Beethoven's "Waldstein" Sonata, and several Chopin selections (Polonaises, Etudes, Nocturne, Scherzo, Fantasia).

The "Yamato" Music Association, which was formerly connected with the Okura Musical Research Institute, will hold its first independent concert introducing new Japanese Music and dances, at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6 p.m., Wednesday, April 7. Several new compositions by Baron Kishichiro Okura are among those to be performed. Miss Kayoko Izaki, soprano; Makoto Kurokawa, piano; Japanese Utai singers and Samisen players; and an ensemble of "Okuralo" (a flute-Shakuhachi combination) players, will appear in the concert, as well as Jusuke Hanayagi, Kansoga Fujima, and other dancers of the Hanayagi and Fujima schools.

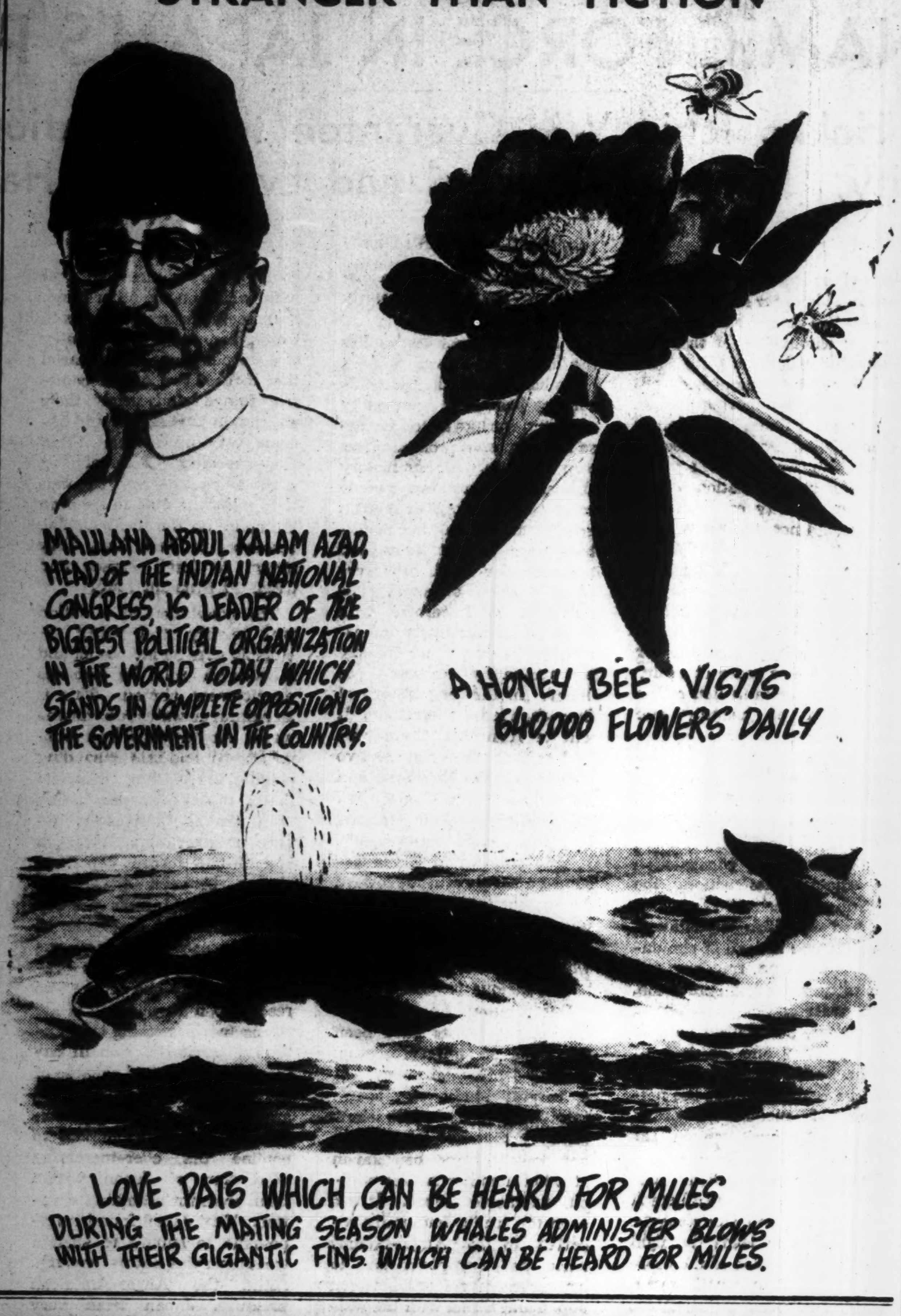
Ballet performances to the music of Mozart's "Eine kleine Nachtmusik," and selections by Weber, Chopin, Liszt, Delibes, and Baron Kishichiro Okura, will be given by Yusaku Azuma and his Ballet Troupe in two presentations at the Tokyo Gekijo, from 6:30 p.m., Thursday and Friday, April 8 and 9. Musical accompaniments will be played by the Greater East Asia Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Kojiro Kobune.

Hisatada Otaka will conduct the Seventh Philharmonic Subscription Concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m., Friday and Saturday, April 9 and 10. The program consists of Beethoven's Second Symphony in D major; Two Symphonic Poems, by Saburo Moroi, to be heard for the first time; Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, to be played by Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto, and R. Wagner's Prelude to the opera, "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg."

The Tokyo House Music Association will offer its sixth concert at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 6:30 p.m., Saturday, April 10, presenting Miss Chieko Okuda, soprano; Miss Tatsue Tanaka, piano; Miss Taeko Yamanouchi, violin; Miss Keiko Azuma, soprano; Miss Michiko Hirata, piano; Miss Miyuki Kawamura, piano, and Yoichiro Amakata, barytone.

Light music performances of the week include a guitar Recital by Toshio Narita, at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 7 p.m., Wednesday, April 7; and a Light Music and Popular Song Evening with performances by Miss Chitaka Fujiwara, and other singers, assisted by the Greater East Asia Light Music Band, from 6 p.m., Sunday, April 11, at the Sangyo Kaikan.

STRANGER THAN FICTION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THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Big Results Gained By Japanese Forces

Brilliant victories were achieved by the Imperial Forces on all fronts. The composite war results attained by the Japanese Army Air Units in the Solomons and New Guinea areas from the beginning of this year up to the middle of this month reached as many as 202 enemy planes shot down or blasted. Also, the Japanese Navy Air Units, in their attack on Oro Bay, New Guinea Island on March 28, shot down 19 enemy fighter planes and sank two transports, one destroyer and one patrol boat. In the sea area west of Atsuta Island in the Aleutians group, Japanese Navy units, on March 27, gave chase to an enemy fleet and heavily damaged one A-class cruiser, one light cruiser and a destroyer. Again, at Canton Island, Japanese Navy Air Units, in an attack lasting a week from March 19, intensively bombed land and sea military facilities constructed by the United States forces. Further, Japanese Navy Units and seaplanes, during the period from March 15 to 27, sank four enemy submarines.

Together with these war achievements, the great results achieved on the Burma-India borders and on the seacoast in that area add a brilliant new chapter to our history of battles.

Nation Inspired By Flotilla Heroes

The thoughts of the entire nation turned to the Second Special Attack Flotilla on March 27 when its wonderful military feats were announced by the Navy Ministry.

The flotilla struck on May 31, 1942 at the port of Sydney, Australia, and at the naval port of Diego Suarez, Madagascar. Members of the Second Special Attack Flotilla which attacked Diego Suarez were bold enough to make a thrust at the enemy position and died glorious deaths. Other members of the Attack Flotilla which struck at the port of Sydney in the night died calmly after they had performed their appointed tasks.

Even the enemy was deeply impressed by the valor of the members of the Special Attack Flotilla and honored some of the heroes by holding funeral services for them. Like the members of the First Special Attack Flotilla which attacked Hawaii, the heroes of the Second Special Attack Flotilla are embodiments of loyalty and devotion to duty.

Information Board Is Renovated

With a view to improving its enlightenment and propaganda machinery, the Government has decided to renovate the structure of the Board of Information. The reform aims at guiding public opinion and enhancing the morale and fighting spirit of the people on the home front. Improvement of ideological measures directed toward various parts of the Greater East Asia Sphere is another aim considered essential to influence various peoples in the sphere to fully understand the real intention of the Japanese Government and cooperate with Japan in the establishment of Greater East Asia.

The most important point in the reorganization is the creation of the Discussion Room directly belonging to the President of the Board of Information. This department will be given the task of planning basic items regarding information and propaganda and adjusting them, and of securing close contact with the Imperial Headquarters and various Government offices concerned. For this purpose, the five-division system has been changed to a four-division system.

Tojo Reaches Hsinking On Epoch Making Visit

All Manchoukuo jubilantly greeted the visit of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo who arrived in Hsinking on April 1. Well-informed quarters in Hsinking emphasized that it will have a far-reaching effect in stimulating the progress of Manchoukuo, especially upon the nation's Second Five-Year Plan for industrial development. These quarters based their observation upon the fact that Prime Minister Tojo is a man who contributed immeasurably in the past to Manchoukuo's First Five-Year Plan.

Although Prime Minister Tojo went to Hsinking on an unofficial visit to pay homage to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo and to felicitate the brilliant progress of Manchoukuo as well as to express his gratitude for the nation's wholehearted cooperation with Japan in the War of Greater East Asia, nevertheless the significance of the visit is in the fact that this is the first time since the establishment of the Manchoukuo Empire that an active Prime Minister of Japan has visited the country.

Burmese Leaders Conclude Tokyo Visit

Prime Minister Ba Maw and other High Officials of Burma left Tokyo on March 29 after a sojourn of 12 days in the capital, taking back with them many souvenirs and presents received from various quarters. Mr. Ba Maw departed from Tokyo deeply impressed with Japan's abundant reserve power in spite of the five years of the China Affair and the two years of the War of Greater East Asia. Also, his confidence in Japan's sincerity has been greatly fortified and his determination to cooperate fully for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia tremendously invigorated.

Concessions Returned To National Government

The return of Japanese concessions and the Peking Legation Quarter was realized on March 30 on the occasion of the National Government's third anniversary of the return of its seat to Nanking. Since the signing of the agreement concerning the return of the concessions and the abolition of extraterritoriality rights between the Japanese and Chinese Governments on the day of China's entrance into the War of Greater East Asia on January 9 of this year, preparations had been pushed for its materialization.

Meanwhile, responding to Japan's decision to retrocede its administrative rights in the Peking Legation Quarter to the National Government of China, France, Italy and Spain have also decided to retrocede their respective administrative rights in the Peking Legation Quarter. The Government of Denmark, likewise, has decided to relinquish all extraterritorial rights in China in accordance with the Preliminary Treaty of Amity and Commerce concluded between China and Denmark on December 12, 1928.

Nanking Appoints New Ambassador to Japan

The National Government of China at Nanking on March 31 appointed Tsai Pei as new Ambassador to Japan succeeding Dr Hsu Liang. His appointment followed the decision made at a conference of the Executive Yuan on the same day. The new Ambassador is a graduate of Waseda University and is 59 years old. He was formerly the Mayor of Nanking after the return of the National Government to that city.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN—MSA

LEONID KREUTZER:

The 6th of a series of Pianoforte Concert was given last Monday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall, Tokyo. The works chosen on that evening were: (1) Brahm's Rhapsodie in E-flat major, Op. 119, No. 4; Brahms' Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Handel, Op. 24; Brahms' Waltz, Op. 39; (2) Ballade (Thema and Variations) by Grieg; Two Poems, Op. 32, by Scriabine; Mephisto-Waltz by Liszt; (3) Twelve Etudes, Op. 25, by Chopin: A-flat major (Allegro sostenuto), F minor (Presto, ma non troppo), F major (Allegro), A minor (Agitato), E minor Vivace), G-sharp minor (Allegro), C-sharp minor (Lento), D-flat major (Vivace), G-flat major (Allegro assai), B minor (Allegro con fuoco), A minor Allegro con brio), C minor (Allegro molto con fuoco).

Kreutzer's interpretation of the Brahms-Rhapsodie sounded like the relentless march of destiny; it beset one with man's helplessness in the face of the catastrophic onslaught of massive, invisible forces; with man's inability to realize and forestall their ruthless determination to attain their cruel object and all the most miserable consequences that inevitably fall upon mankind alike. Then, comes the final victory of the nobler forces; quite unexpectedly they descend like a flash of lightning and compel the evil forces to retreat with penitence but not with humiliation, wherein lies the fathomless benevolence of sublimity. The gleam of heavenly luminescence now pervades serenely over the faintly receding dark shadows.

It would be not difficult to imagine a plodding giant like Brahms to take up and develop granite Theme from Handel; very few could have identified himself so perfectly as Brahms did in the thematic adoption from Handel. Here, it is line, not colour, which found its matched champion in Brahms. On listening to his melodies, one could hardly separate them from his harmonic background; they mingle one another so closely, one doubts if Brahms ever had moments of lyrical outburst in the form of "unpropped" melodies. Yes, he had, but not copious, perhaps. Brahms, who is almost always associated with ruggedness or some such quality not akin to tenderness, can be very delicate and enchanting as in the Waltz, which has been given a very graceful reading by Kreutzer with not more or less fancy than the work warranted.

Climate Affects Music

Ballade (Thema and Variations) by Grieg: The climatic conditions seem to exercise a peculiar influence on the development of musical art; the cold and frigid North has not been very conducive in the creation of musical talents, and yet, Sweden has given the world her treasured cantatrice, Jenny Lind. Denmark has her Gade and so Norway is represented in the person of Edvard Grieg. His concert piano-works are few and far between and the Ballade is most probably the only work of his to be fairly often included in the pianist's concert repertoire. On listening to Kreutzer's rendition of the work, it seems to possess distinct racial characteristics, which are due to a strong strain of Scandinavian tonality pervading throughout the music, though it is molded in a conventional form; all the vivid national coloring of markedly striking character was brought out like an extended folk-song by this artist-pianist.

After the mysteriously dainty and lovely music of Scriabin, one was face-to-face with one of the greatest tone-painters—Franz Liszt. In his Mephisto-Waltz, how Kreutzer recreated all those demoniac qualities, all powerful and subjugating, and yet, not without a pang of envious longing for the fascinating frailty of man. How that hesitant, lethargic, syncopated, waltz-like theme in D-flat seemed so telling; the music, full of alluring episodes, sounded pungent, broad witted, and often satanically insinuative.

Chopin's Etudes: Liszt at his most brilliant is still comparatively easily playable, whereas Chopin's music very often seems unpianistic, paradoxical as it may sound. The reason being that Chopin, like Bach and Beethoven, had often been more faithful to his musical concept (and followed it to the bitter end) than to the dictates of his medium, pianoforte. Except, perhaps, the first item, these Etudes were the items of the evening: from the idyllic zephyr of the A-flat major (Allegro sostenuto) and a sad recollection in the reverie of a fairy frolic (the F minor) through the vivacious alacrity of the F major and the mournful dialogue of the C-sharp minor to the effervescence of a tragic sentiment (the A minor, Allegro con brio), these Etudes seem to run through the whole gamut of human emotions.

Kreutzer Impressive

Kreutzer's interpretation of Chopin evinced strength and power without rigidity, and dignity without disdain: sometimes the dominating power with full resonance would descend like the Ride of the Valkyr, at other times the faintest whisper would be heard with strange pauses or modified alterations of rhythm, and intensity of sound. For all this, his tone on that evening lacked limpidness usually associated with this artist. With all due appreciation of this great artist, at times one would have wished for a thought more languid deliberation in some of the more pensive Etudes. Purely from the technical point of view, his mastery of the instrument as exemplified in his execution of the G-sharp minor (Etude in thirds), the D-flat major (Etude in sixths), and the B minor (Etude in octaves) is enough to dazzle the most discriminating. His power to endow almost any music with brilliance and ardor, and that touch of interpretative insight make his performance ever so fresh and inspiring.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 4, 1943

The White Paper on India

On March 24, the Government of India issued a lengthy statement highly depreciatory of Mahatma Gandhi and the National Congress Party, and on the same day the India Office in London also made public a 50,000-word White Paper on the same subject.

This White Paper, which is designed to give a detailed explanation of the circumstances connected with the Anglo-Indian imbroglio, discloses in an undisguised manner the British policy of oppression toward India. The end it has in view is obviously to prevent similar disturbances in other colonial possessions by insinuating that the British Empire is capable of suppressing any colonial revolt. The Churchill Government resorted to all sorts of crafty devices in order to nip the Indian revolt in the bud but failed dismally, and it was finally compelled to have recourse to armed intervention, with America's cooperation. That this signifies the miserable failure of the India policy of the Churchill Government goes without saying. From this point of view, we may well regard the new White Paper, despite all its showy appearance of bluff, as nothing but a tragic confession of the failure and incompetence of the British Government.

With a view to creating the impression that the commotion in India was instigated by Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the National Congress Party, the White Paper gives a detailed account of the Mahatma's speech and demeanor. In an attempt to justify the use of armed force by the British authorities, it also stresses the serious extent of the damage caused over extensive areas by the disturbances started in many places allegedly after elaborate preparations and in accordance with systematic plans of destruction. This is, however, no justification for the use of armed force by the British Government, for, as a matter of fact, Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the National Congress Party had never planned disturbances, their sincere desire having always been to achieve a peaceful settlement.

On the outbreak of the European war, India was declared a belligerent country against her own will, and the bill for the amendment of the Indian Constitution was carried through the British Parliament after a few hours' debate. These facts naturally caused high resentment among the Indian people. These arbitrary steps of the British Government were a virtual challenge to India. The National Congress Party showed an admirable breadth of view, however, and pocketing the insult thus offered, it adhered to its peaceful attitude. On September 14, 1939, it issued a lengthy statement calling upon Britain to define her attitude toward India clearly, basing its contention on the ground that if Britain was really fighting for a world order based on democracy, the same democracy must prevail in India also. Britain refused to define her aims of war and peace, however, thereby inflicting another grave insult on the Indian people. With this insulting treatment India managed to put up, and her leaders agreed to the British offer of final negotiations for a settlement. The negotiations that ensued, in which the British Government was represented by Sir Stafford Cripps, believed to be the most sympathetically disposed toward India of all British statesmen, simply betrayed Britain's grievous lack of sincerity. The British policy disclosed in the parleys was virtually the same as that deceptive policy which Britain adopted toward India in the former World War. The revolt of the Indian people was inevitable under such circumstances.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Indian leaders adopted a most peaceful and conciliatory attitude, the British Government refused to modify its challenging attitude. Consequently, the responsibility for provoking the commotion must lie with the British Government.

From the peaceful and submissive attitude which India has adopted in the past the British Government concluded that India would again submit meekly to stern measures of repression, but, to its great surprise and dismay, the Indian people stood firm for this once and the revolt which started turned out to be very systematic and intensive, as the White Paper indicates. This miscalculation on the part of the British Government is ascribable to its lack of understanding about the development of the new situation. First and foremost, it must be admitted that the development of the War of Greater East Asia has produced far-reaching effects on the Indian people. By the development of the War of Greater East Asia is meant not merely the superficial fact that Japan has proved herself stronger than Britain, but the revelation of the truth that the war which Japan is fighting in East Asia is by no means for territorial aggrandisement but for the emancipation of the oppressed races. This war aim which Japan has proclaimed to the world has impressed the Indian people very deeply and it has served to put them on their mettle. Secondly, due note must be taken of a remarkable growth of the Indian people in a political sense. They have been trained politically by the test of struggle for many years, and much progress has consequently been witnessed in the tactics which they adopt. Finally, it must be recognized that their strongest point is their spiritual power. The recent fast of Mahatma Gandhi and the attitude of the other leaders amply attest to the extent of this factor. This indomitable spiritual power has driven the Indian people to start the present disturbances, to the great consternation of British imperialists.

The British Government has hitherto been in the habit of pointing to internal dissension in India as one reason for its rejection of India's demand for independence; but in the present fight against Britain there is perfect accord and unity among the Indians, a fact which is admitted by the British Government in the White Paper. The internal discord in India has invariably and deliberately been fomented by the British Government by instigating the minority party in the country, but on the present particular occasion there was no room whatever for the success of such maneuverings on the part of the British Government. This fact bears witness to the firm unity of the Indian people for the attainment of their great objective, the independence of their country.

The White Paper states that as the result of the armed suppression, the anti-British movement in India has been driven underground since November last year and that it has since gained considerably in intensity. Although the Indian Government is in possession of copious information in this regard, the White Paper further remarks, the authorities must withhold most of the evidences in possession from publication in view of the prevailing circumstances. We can easily imagine from all this how heavy a blow the British Government has suffered and is suffering from the anti-British movement in India and how perplexed it is to find effectual measures to cope with the situation.

All these facts indicate that so long as the sacred fire of yearning for independence is kept burning in Indian breasts and so long as the Indian people repose trust in the sympathetic support of Japan, the anti-British movement in India will be continued vigorously until the long-cherished aspiration of the Indians is finally realized.

A Year Ago Today

April 4, 1942

Imperial Army Air Forces operating in the Burma district have almost entirely annihilated enemy planes and have also destroyed military equipment. From March 21 to 31, enemy planes destroyed numbered 103 (mainly planes brought from England and West Asia since the fall of Rangoon), reveals a communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

With peace and order restored and state governors appointed, Sumatra, as well as Malaya, has now been placed under Japanese Military Administration. It is expected that the Japanese Military Administration will make efforts to develop natural resources in Sumatra with a special emphasis on petroleum resources.

* * *

Throughout the length and breadth of the vast Burma front the Japanese Air Force has been exceptionally active in fierce bombing and strafing raids on retreating British and Indian troops, while two strategic points in the central part of Burma have been subjected to intense aerial bombardment.

* * *

Heavy blows have been inflicted on Chungking forces operating at an undisclosed sector in the northern Burma front and a rain of high explosives were unleashed on another undisclosed enemy base by Japanese bombers.

* * *

To restrict further the purchase and sale of goods and to raise funds to resuscitate the weakened financial structure of the government, the Chiang Kai-shek regime has issued a mandate setting forth the formal regulations governing the operations of the wartime consumption tax to be imposed on all goods, except those already governed by other regulations.

* * *

With the drastic curtailment of wheat exports following the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, Australian wheat farmers have made demands upon the Government to relieve them of impending losses due to the great surplus of wheat stocks.

THE DYNAMIC FORCE IN JAPAN'S POLICY

Principle of Hakko Ichiu Will Guarantee to All Nations Justice and Equity, Universal Concord and Everlasting Harmony

By YAKICHI TERADA

"Hakko Ichiu" represents the national policy consistently pursued by Japan since the country was founded and it forms the basic spirit underlying Japan's present stupendous action. The question of what it really means must therefore be a matter of great moment not for East Asia only but for the world also.

The fundamental difference between the first World War and the present one may be found in the fact that whereas the former was a conflict in which Britain and other countries strove to hold in check the growth of Germany, a rising country, for the selfish purpose of retaining for themselves the treasures of which they had despoiled others, the latter is one which is pregnant with what is profoundly ideological. It is an indisputable historical fact that after the first World War, America and Britain attempted, by dint of their dominant influences, to keep the world in permanent subjection to the inequitable order of their own making. All the post-war treaties concluded on their initiative, such as the Versailles Treaty, the Washington Treaty and the London Treaty, had for their true objective, despite their ostensible plea for "world peace," the elimination of influences which might challenge the Anglo-American supremacy in the world. On the other hand, the present war began in the aspiration to establish a new order, based on the common existence and prosperity of mankind through the abrogation of these treaties. There is thus a vast difference in nature between the two

It is hardly necessary to say that the maintenance of the present inequitable order of the world means the permanent slavery of non-Anglo-Saxons under the despotic domination of Britain and America. We need not recapitulate here how harshly the non-Anglo-Saxon peoples hankering after emancipation were treated after the former World War. Nor is it necessary to point out that in Europe the vanquished nations have long groaned under the inequitable order set up by the Anglo-Saxons. Nothing short of the elimination of this inequitable order can bring true peace to the vanquished, or, what is more important, to all mankind. Races completely emasculated might meekly submit to Anglo-Saxon yoke, but any race or nation which has any vitality or spirit left in it could not possibly put up with it. The current World War is a vigorous challenge to the inequitable order, and accordingly no intelligent person can dispute the obvious truth that it is an ideological war for winning a new order of equity and truthfulness in lieu of the old order of inequity and falsehood.

What, then, does the new order mean? It means an order consisting of subsumption as against exclusion, harmony as against estrangement and antagonism, construction as against destruction, the meeting of each other's wants instead of selfish exploitation, genuineness instead of simulation, and true freedom and morality instead of oppression. The order of this kind cannot, of course, be secured without effort. It is one which must needs be fought for, for it cannot be realized unless the network of inequitable order, elaborately built up in the world chiefly by America and Britain, is first crushed. It is Japan who has plunged herself courageously into this struggle. It is she who leads the fight for the eradication of the present inequitable world order, and her action in the righteous cause has gradually won many friends for her.

The above-mentioned state of affairs ought to be obvious to anyone who is capable of a dispassionate study of the international situation. It is due to the deceptive propaganda, of which America and Britain are experts, that the truth of the situation is not necessarily grasped by all.

If anybody carefully studies the history of Japan without prejudice, he will find that this country has never been guilty of taking warlike action for the selfish purpose of promoting her own interests. As her history shows, Japan has always made conscientious efforts to keep on good terms with all her neighbors from ancient times and although her neighbors were often evilly disposed, she managed to fraternize with them. It is absolutely impossible to find any other country as peacefully disposed as Japan. In the long history of Sino-Japanese intercourse, it will be seen that there was perfect peace between the two countries in the Sui, Tang and Sung dynasties in China when that country adopted a friendly policy toward this country. It was only when China assumed a hostile attitude toward Japan that international complications arose, for Japan could not afford to sit idle when her interests were being put in serious jeopardy.

Unscrupulous Anglo-American propagandists have been assiduous in misrepresenting Japan's continental policy, but a careful study of Japan's traditional policy will show anybody that not for once in her long history has Japan attacked another nation without justifiable reason. It has been the tactics habitually resorted to by Anglo-Saxons since the Restoratoin days to sow seeds of discord between Japan and China with the ultimate object of causing the exhaustion of both countries. The Sino-Japanese War years ago was rather forced by Anglo-Saxons on Japan and China, as a perusal of inner diplomatic history will readily reveal. Since the Restoration days, they have found Japan to be a country very difficult to deal with, while, on the other hand, they, seeing future greatness in China, compared that country to a sleeping lion. They feared that if these two Asiatic countries joined hands firmly, their position in East Asia would become very precarious. From the necessity of precluding such a contingency so that they might be able to keep on battening on the inexhaustible resources in East Asia, they strove to keep Japan and China at constant feud.

The population of a nation with mighty vital power inevitably goes on increasing and it seeks an outlet for vigorous development abroad. This is as natural as water runs downward. Any attempt from outside to confine this expanding population within domestic limits must face the nation with two alternatives—resistance or starvation. America and Britain forced Japan to choose between these two alternatives. Japan's position was particularly desperate, as she was poor in natural resources. Placed in this predicament, only one course was really open to Japan. While themselves possessing very extensive territories rich in natural resources, and capable of accommodating and supporting any number of people, America and Britain attempted to confine the ever-increasing population of Japan within small areas for ultimate starvation. That Japan found it impossible to submit to such a treatment was natural enough. Amid the Anglo-American pressure, Japan tried very hard to find what little sphere of activity she could in an endeavor to increase her national strength. With a population of nigh-on 100,000,000 to support, it was all she could do to provide herself with the minimum defense. Yet, whatever action she took to meet her vital needs called forth all kinds of abuses from America and Britain, who, not content with their unwarranted vilifications, even attempted to thwart Japan's righteous course of action by recourse to armed force. Japan's final resistance against this very unreasonable Anglo-American policy culminated in the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

An equitable world order can be built only on the basis of the spirit of universal brotherhood, and Japan is now exerting herself to the utmost to achieve this end. Indeed, Japan is doing what is absolutely right in the sight of Providence in her present endeavors of emancipating Greater East Asia from the devilish influences of Anglo-Saxons who are bent upon putting obstacles in the way of the establishment of a new equitable world order. Here Japan's very clear-cut war ideology will be found, and the world must acknowledge that Japan is working for the attainment of the highest war aim. As regards Anglo-American misdirected abuses heaped upon Japan, they are being negatived conclusively by stern facts.

Japan's worthy action of vindicating the "Hakko Ichiu" in the world is often misrepresented as if it were the manifestation of Japan's ambition for world conquest. It is superfluous to say that it is due to Anglo-American deceptive propaganda that this false impression prevails in some foreign quarters. We cannot but pity a section of people in East Asia who, unable to grasp the most obvious truth, are still under the spell of Anglo-American propaganda of arguing black into white, despite the fact that they have been preys to the same Anglo-Saxon mendacious tactics during the past scores of years. Their gullibility is proving one cogent cause for the rampancy of Anglo-American devilry. The only way left to cause their disillusionment is to open their eyes by use of actual power and to show them what is just by actual practice.

THE VOICE OF NIPPON
A Series of Special Contributions on the Vital Issues of the Day

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Religion Without Prayers

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part VII

The family system of Japan and the Japanese polity embodying the august will of its founders and Imperial ancestors are the two cardinal emanations of Shinto which is a cult of actual life or a vital spiritual force of the Empire. Many things difficult to understand about Japan or what may appear enigmatic or inconsistent matters regarding the life and manners of the Japanese, may be easily explained if viewed in the kindly light of these fundamental facts. For instance, a skeptic may ask, "What law or covenant is there to control or regulate the respective conduct of rulers and ruled, of parents and children? What if a father should commit an unfatherly act or children prove unfilial?"

To answer such a question would not be half so profitable as to demonstrate what seems to us the unregenerate character of the questioner's mentality. For it is characteristic of those whose minds have been habitually nourished on the Anglo-American school of political morality and can never get rid of the idea of contracts as between conquerors and conquered, employers and employed, exploiters and victims. It is an axiom with them that their system of government is based upon this Satanic principle: man is a power-craving beast and that once he has it, will abuse it. So their Constitution is a species of criminal code postulated on the presupposition that human nature is rotten and that every man is a criminal, at least a potential criminal. It may be pleased that this is only their political ethics but even in the realm of religion the same cynical philosophy is glaringly manifested, as for instance, in the threatening doctrine of retributive justice traceable to the ancient superstition that all men are incorrigible sinners, doomed to everlasting torment but for the intercession of a superhuman or sinless Savior.

Norito

What a piquant contrast it makes with the ethereal doctrine of Shinto—the ways of gods! It inculcates no such doctrines as the original sin, atonement, vicarious sufferings, still less the promise of paradise or menace of purgatory. It teaches that the human heart is a mirror of perfect virtue; or else how can we take the "Ways intact from the age of gods" as being in the highest state of human or divine morality? Because of his belief in the innate or intrinsic perfection of human heart, the Shintoist discredits even the act of "inori" (praying). There is or ought to be no such thing as praying to Shinto gods in the sense "inori" is understood as "begging" or "asking" some favor or advantage. This may appear a startling doctrine to every person who is used to think of religion as a cult of almsbegging, but it is none the less a fact as every Shintoist will solemnly affirm.

"Norito," which is commonly mistranslated as "Shinto prayer," invariably ends with this well-known phrase, "thus we reverentially and fearfully inform you" ("kashikomi kashikomi ma-u-su"). That serene sublimated frame of mind which knows no thought of lust, envy or covetousness in which men find themselves in the presence of the gods is exactly a state of mind which knows no desire to pray for any advantage, material or spiritual. A man cannot altogether be sincere in heart if he approaches his father or mother or his beloved one with a secret intention to extract some worldly advantage from him or her. Much less can he be said to be pure in heart who dares to visit the temple of gods with a mind full of desires and a mouth wide open for avaricious prayings. That sincere devotional "prayer-less" state of mind which the Shintoist so much prizes is exactly what is most acceptable in the eyes of the gods, and this is beautifully expressed in the famous verse of Sugawara Michizane, the great scholar of the ninth century, himself deified in the Tenjin Shrine.

"Kokoro dani makoto no michi ni
kanai naba
Inorazu totemo Kami ya
mamoran."
"As long as we are sincere in
heart,
Even though we pray not,
The gods will protect us."

To further clarify the mystic significance of this poem, a certain devout Shintoist altered the second hemistich to read: "Inorazu totemo Mamorazu totemo."

"Even though we pray not,
"Even though the gods do
not protect us."

That is to say, "If we are but sincere in heart, we need not pray, nor do we need being protected by the gods," for we stand self-protected, or ipso facto god-protected, in other words, we are gods ourselves, or sons of God, if you like.

RYOBU-SHINTO

It is a well known fact, however, that many persons visiting Shinto shrines nowadays will admit that they do so to pray for their friends or relatives or for their country's victory in the war. This is to be condoned at a time like now because it is a natural enough mistake to make, if it may be called a mistake; for prayers and incantations properly belong to the province of Buddhist religion of which the majority of Japanese people are also believers, or venerators I should perhaps say. As a result of the "Ryobu-Shinto"—Buddhified Shinto or Shintofied Buddhism—which has been tolerated till the beginning of the Meiji era, the rites of the two cults had suffered a considerable intermixture, so that even after Shinto was officially "separated" from Buddhism in early Meiji, such is the force of long habit that many people since then are in the habit of bringing to the one the mode of worship which properly belongs to the other. The vast majority of Japanese people, as I have just said, are "venerators" of both religions and some others, too, so that they may be a bit remiss sometimes in the strict observance of the ceremonies demanded by each faith. Now, every religion, if it is a vitalizing moral influence of the living people, instead of "a dead religion that once was," it is justly subject to the changing manners and customs of the passing (or evolving) world, and if so, there is no reason why we should not "serve" Shinto deities and "pray" at Buddhist temples in the manner our hearts bid us do without squeamish consideration as to the prescribed manner of worship. We may indeed emulate the Shinto parodist above quoted and say,

"If we are but sincere in heart,
"Though we may be a bit irregular in our style of worship
"Yet the gods will hear us."

The gods of Shinto are not such narrow minded or provincial sticklers after cant and ceremony as some human beings are prone to think. We may quote another famous tanka of Michizane's, included in the Hyakunin Isshu:

"Konu tabi wa Nusa mo tori
aezu Tamuke yama
"Momiji no nishiki Kami no
mani mani,"

Which is translated by Chamberlain as follows:—

"This time I bring with me no offerings; gods may take to their hearts' content of the damask of the maple leaves on Mount Tamuke."

Michizane was evidently in a hurry, or perhaps his treasury was not convenient; anyhow he was unable to provide the customary present of cloth; so he begged the gods to content themselves, for this once, with the "golden brocade of Mount Tamuke's maple-leaves." If he had played the same trick on a human being, the latter would have been mortally offended. But he knew he was dealing with the gods, not greedy worldlings, so that they would understand. In fact who of us would dare doubt but that the gods of Tamuke-yamano-Hachiman (in Nara) to whom Michizane had dedicated this ode were more profoundly touched by his heart's offerings bodied forth in the beautiful poem than they could possibly have been by any gift of cloth, however costly?

Fruits of Wisdom

He who has not a good memory should never take upon him the trade of lying.—Montaigne.

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One ungrateful man does an injury to all who stand in need of aid.—Publius Syrus.

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Every man's life is a fairy tale, written by Gods fingers.—Hans Christian Andersen.

* * *

It is in vain that a man is born fortunate, if he be unfortunate in his marriage.—Dacier.

* * *

The instruction received at the mother's knee, and the paternal lessons, together with the pious and sweet souvenirs of the fireside, are never effaced entirely from the soul.—Lamennais.

* * *

A man's name is not like a mantle which merely hangs about him, and which one perchance may safely twitch and pull, but a perfectly fitting garment, which, like the skin has grown over him, at which one cannot rake and scrape without injuring the man himself.—Goethe.